of the organs of reproduction have led to the belief that a Hyaena changes its sex every year. Its almost human-sounding howls are supposed to be a deliberate trap for the unwary traveller. There is also a legend that in the eye of the Hyaena is a stone which if placed under the tongue of a man endows him with the gift of prophecy.

Proteles presents many resemblances to the Hyaenas, but also certain differences ; by many it is placed in a separate family. There is but one species, P. *cristata,* the Aard Wolf of South Africa. In outward aspect it is very Hyaena-like., the coat being striped, and the ears, though longer, resembling those of a Hyaena. There is also a mane. There are, however, five toes on the fore-feet. The teeth are feebler, particularly the molars, which are also reduced in number. The skull,, as in *Hyaena,* has no alisphenoid canal, but the bulla tympani is divided by a septum. The animal seems to feed largely upon insects, particularly Termites, and also upon carrion.[1]

Of extinct Hyaenoids *Ictitherium* seems to be transitional between them and the Viverridae. Its dentition, •§-, -J-, -J-, -J, is that of a "Viverrid, and the feet are five-toed. The upper carnassial tooth, however, is like that of *Hyaena* in having a strong inner cusp. Other extinct genera of Hyaenas are *Lycyaena,* and *Hyaenictis.* The genus *Hyaena* itself goes back as far as to the Miocene, and occurred in Europe until the Pleistocene. The Ca^ve Hyaena of this country seems to be indistinguishable from *Orocuta maculata,* though it has received the name of *H, spelaea.*

Fam. 5. Canidae.[2]—This family cannot be divided into more than five genera, and is universally distributed with the exception of ISTew Zealand. The auditory bulla is smooth and rounded, and lias internally a very incomplete septum, extending through about one-fourth or one-third of the cavity. The meatus has a fairly prominent under lip. The paroecipital process is long and promi-nent. The mastoid is distinct, though "but slightly developed. The glenoid foramen is large; the condyloid foramen is con-spicuous, and the carotid canal is deep within the

foramen
lacerum posterius. The last three characters are Bear-like; the

[1] Flower, *Proc. Zool. Soc,* 1869, p. 457.
[a] For a general account of the Canidae **see** Bfivart, *A Monograph of the*
London, 1890.